

National Bee-Keepers' Convention, St. Louis—Sept. 27-30

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR.

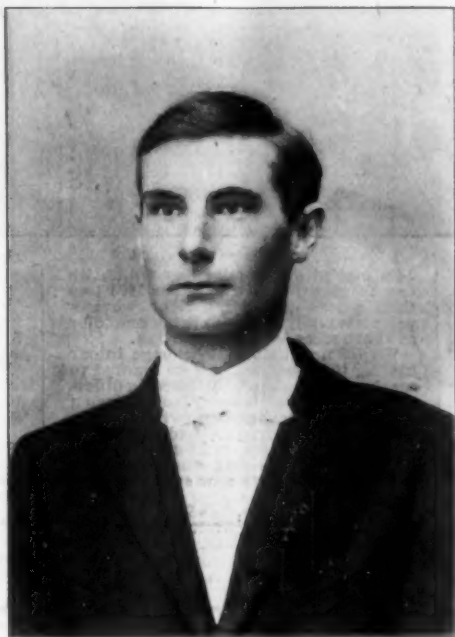
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44th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 25, 1904.

No. 34.

WEEKLY



LÓUIS H. SCHOLL,
Apiarist Texas Agricultural College, and Secretary-
Treasurer Texas State Bee-Keepers'
Association.

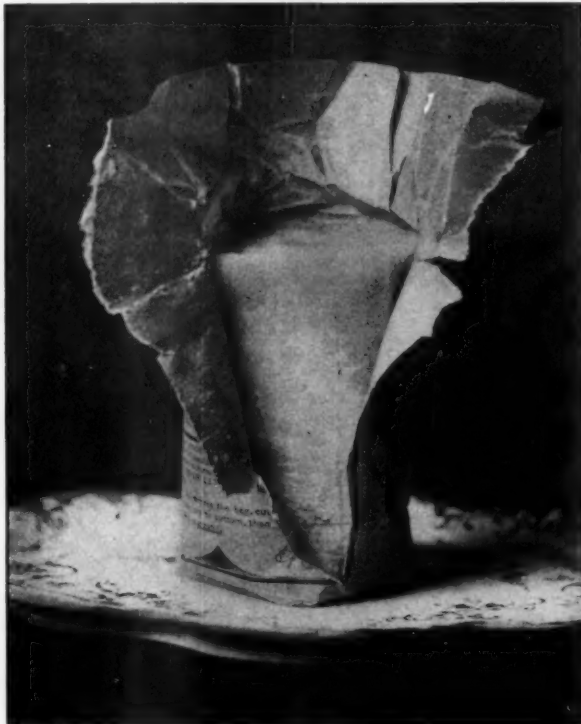
THE AIKIN HONEY-BAG

If you are a producer of Extracted Honey, here is something worth investigating. It is now proved a success. Last year we sent out many bags as a trial. This year we find it hard to obtain bags enough to supply the demand. They are being used almost everywhere. If your honey candies soft it will candy harder in these bags. There is no loss as in the case of glass jars. They are not hard to fill. They bring the selling price of honey down where everybody can buy. Develop a home market. No package is as cheap and attractive as the AIKIN HONEY-BAG.

Attractive
but Cheap.

xx

Brings Trade
and holds it.



EASY
to fill

xx

EASY
to handle ...

We will print in name and address of producer or dealer, in different quantities, at the following schedule of prices for any size:

Lots of 100	\$.30
Lots of 250 .....	.50
Lots of 500 .....	.75
Lots of 1000	1.00

For each additional 1000 add 50 cents. Each change of name and address counts as a separate order. For instance, 1000 bags printed with four different names and addresses, 250 of each, would be \$2.00; with 10 different names, \$3.00, etc. As the bags must be printed before they are made up and coated, we can not change the label except in lots of 10,000 or over. We have some plain

2-lb. size of dark-drab paper which we can furnish plain at \$2.00 per 1000 less than prices quoted above, or we can print a smaller special label in one color at above rates extra for printing.

We did not include these bags in our catalog this year because we wanted to see them more generally tested in different sections of the country, and proven a satisfactory package everywhere before doing so. We are prepared to supply them, and have arranged for a 1-lb. size in addition to the four other sizes sold heretofore. We are now supplied with all sizes.

1-LB. SIZE, 3½x5½.	
100.....	\$.65
500.....	3.00
1000.....	5.50
5000 @.....	5.25

2-LB. SIZE, 5x7½.	
100.....	\$.80
500.....	3.75
1000.....	7.00
5000 @.....	6.60
3½-LB. SIZE, 6x9½.	
100.....	\$1.00
500.....	4.75
1000.....	8.75
5000 @.....	8.25
5-LB. SIZE, 7x10.	
100.....	\$1.20
500.....	5.50
1000.....	10.50
5000 @.....	10.00
10-LB. SIZE, 10x10½.	
100.....	\$1.50
500.....	7.00
1000.....	13.50
5000 @.....	13.00

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

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AND MANY AGENTS.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 25, 1904.

Vol. XLIV—No. 34.

Editorial Comments

Revised Report of the 1904 Honey-Crop.

Gleanings in Bee-Culture, as in other years, has been endeavoring to get at the size of the honey crop for 1904 in the United States. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to get anything reliable about it, but they particularize the subject as follows, in the light of reports received so far:

The yield in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan will be from one-fourth to one-half a crop; in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, from the best information we can gather, the yield will be fair, but the aggregate amount of honey will not be as heavy as last year, owing to the aforesaid winter losses. Buckwheat in New York promises well. In the New England States, the yield has been light to fair.

Reports are lacking from Colorado, but the few received indicate that the crop will not be as large as was anticipated; yield in Nevada will be good; in Utah will be largely a failure. We have not heard from Canada, but the prospects so far as we can gather are good.

Odd-Size Cases of Comb Honey.

C. C. Clemons & Co., one of the quoters of the honey market for the American Bee Journal, write us as follows on the variety of sizes of cases used for holding comb honey:

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—

We note an increasing desire in bee-culture to put honey up in odd-size shipping-cases—15, 20, 24, 28 and 32 sections to the case. The price of honey for years has been based on 12 and 24 section-cases, and it is almost impossible to get any more for a 28-section case than you can for a 24 section. You have to open each case and show the buyer that there are 28 sections, and sometimes count them over two or three times to convince them that there are really 28 sections in the case.

We think that this matter should be taken up with the bee-papers, and a 24-section case advocated in all localities, and the bee-papers, from our standpoint, can't impress this idea too strongly. We would be pleased to have an expression from you on this subject.

Yours truly,

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

We are of the opinion that only two sizes of shipping-cases are ordinarily necessary. We refer to what have been known for years as the 12-pound and 24-pound cases. But, really, we do not see that the size of case has any special bearing when honey is sold by the pound. And we are just old-fashioned enough to believe that comb honey should be bought and sold by the pound instead of by the case. We think that most of our readers know our views

on this matter. Come to think of it, we believe we have seen it stated somewhere that in a certain locality in the West, the bee-keepers declined to patronize the American Bee Journal any longer because we dared to express our honest opinion on this subject. But that action would not change the fact any, that it is better to buy and sell honey by the pound.

Still, we think it would be a good thing if there were more uniformity in the size of cases. And we believe that those commonly known as 12-pound and 24-pound would be all right, regardless of how many sections each holds.

We invite expression on this subject, both on the part of honey-dealers and honey-producers. We are quite sure the bee-keepers desire to use such cases as will give the most satisfaction to the dealers.

The Bee-Papers of the World.

How many bee-papers do you suppose there are in the world? The probability is that your guess will be somewhat under the mark. That unique publication, Trade Press List, gives a list of 87. France leads with 22. Next comes Germany with 11. Russia and the United States of America have 9 each. Little Belgium has 8; Bohemia, 6; Italy, 4; Algiers, Australia, Holland, Spain, 2 each; Canada, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Roumania, 1 each. Most of them are monthly, 4 are semi-monthly, 4 bi-monthly. The only other weekly bee-paper in the world besides the American Bee Journal is the British Bee Journal.

So-Called "Manufactured Comb Honey."

There is likely to be some discussion on this subject at the St. Louis convention, and there is little doubt that the reporters will be on the watch for some warm stuff. Editor Root thinks it would be a good plan to offer \$500 or \$1000 to them if they can find two sections that are exactly alike in filling and capping. That would rouse their interest, surely.

Ordering Queens by Mail.

We find that there are a few bee-keepers who need a word of caution, or a few "don'ts," about ordering queens by mail.

When desiring to requeen, don't make the colony queenless before receiving the new queen. Wait until after the new queen has arrived.

Don't form a nucleus, to take a new queen, before the queen is received. It will be time enough after she comes.

These two "don'ts" are suggested by the fact that we have known bee-keepers to unqueen a colony, and also form a nucleus, before ordering the queens for them. This might be all right if one were certain that he would receive the

needed queens within the next 48 hours. But even if queens are advertised, and sent, "by return mail," the mails may be delayed, or the advertiser may not in every instance be able to send the queens so promptly. At any rate, there is no necessity of the bee-keeper doing a thing before the queens ordered are on hand. It is not safe to take any other course, for if there should be much delay in getting the queens it might be almost impossible to introduce them successfully, and yet it would be no fault of the queen-breeder.

The Value of Pollen.

Take care of your combs of pollen. Sometimes a beginner is inclined to throw away a brood-comb because it is almost entirely filled with pollen. It is possible that there are places where such a comb is of no value, but in most places where a surplus of pollen is stored at one time, there will come other times when the bees will need it, and a pound of pollen may at times be worth more than a pound of honey.

Fertilizing Queens in Baby Nuclei.

"Swarthmore" has been claiming success in having queens fertilized with only a very few bees, and so have some others, as already reported. But some who have tried the same thing have made an utter failure. One of the veterans reports to us that he had not much faith in anything of the kind, but for the sake of knowing what the truth was gave the matter a somewhat extensive trial. He says he is obliged to confess that it is not a difficult thing to have young queens fertilized in a nucleus without any brood, merely a section of honey, and with only enough bees to cover well the section. He has had numbers of queens fertilized in this way, and the failures are little if any more than with nuclei of the usual type. But the young queens must be removed very soon after beginning to lay, or else confined with excluder zinc; otherwise they will turn up missing. No special apparatus was used, just a common hive, the bees being imprisoned a little more than two days before being allowed their freedom, a queen-cell being given at the time of imprisoning the bees, or else a virgin queen less than a day old.

Miscellaneous Items

"Some Facts About Honey and Bees."—This is the subject of an article by Mr. J. E. Johnson, on page 581. It was written to be published in leaflet form. We can furnish it in lots of 100 copies at 35 cents, postpaid. All orders should be sent to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Why not ask your local newspaper editor to republish it?

Absent Treatment for Rheumatism.—An innocent-looking German boy walked into a drug-store the other day, says the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, and, facing the proprietor, started in thus:

"Hav you got some bees' stings for rheumatisms?" he shyly inquired.

"Bees' stings for rheumatism?" the proprietor repeated. "Where did you hear of that?"

"Why, mother vas reating it by de newspapers," replied the lad.

The proprietor laughed.

"I've seen something of that kind in the papers," he said, "but I won't attempt to offer you anything just as good. Where is the rheumatism?"

"In de handt und in de arm," the boy replied.

"Well, see here," said the proprietor with a sudden smile, "I haven't got the cure on my shelves, but I keep it in my back yard. You go out through this door, and walk around my flower beds. When you see four or five bees resting on a flower, just try to pick them up."

The boy nodded and went out. He was gone at least 10 minutes.

When he came back his face was red, and his nose—where an angry bee had alighted—was beginning to swell. He held out his hand.

"I picked me some of dose bees oop," he placidly remarked.

"Did you?" said the amused proprietor. "And does your hand feel any better?"

The boy looked up.

"It ain't for me," he placidly replied, "it's for my bruder."

The Red Rose and the Honey-Bee.—Mr. H. Dupret, of Quebec, Canada, has forwarded the poem below, which was sent to him by Mr. John J. Keating, of Massachusetts, who says that it is a little song that his mother used to sing to him in his childhood days. It is as follows:

Pray excuse me,
And don't accuse me,"
Said the poor yeoman Bee
To the queenly Red Rose,
"If I take a pot of honey
And don't lay down the money,
For indeed I haven't any,
As all the wide world knows."
"Little Bee, do not worry
Nor be sorry,"
Said the queenly Red Rose
To the poor yeoman Bee;
"For you pay me for my honey
Much better than with money,
In the sweet songs of summer
Which you sing and sing to me."

Learning Bee-Keeping by Mail is the latest thing in the apiarian line. The A. I. Root Co. have just founded "The Root Correspondence School of Bee-Culture." The terms are \$25, which includes, besides the "lessons," a colony of bees, a copy of "A B C of Bee-Culture," and a year's subscription to Gleanings. Their neat prospectus gives many reasons for establishing such a course of correspondence. Its progress will be watched with interest. Much can be learned "by mail" in these days, even in bee-keeping. A year's subscription to the American Bee Journal is an illustration.

Mr. J. O. Todd, one of our old subscribers in Washington County, Iowa, died recently, the cause of his death being heart trouble, from which he had been suffering for some weeks. Mr. Todd was an old settler of Washington County, and was one of the most respected citizens in the vicinity in which he lived. He was born in Delaware, in 1831. He had been a subscriber to the American Bee Journal since about 1875. His first colony of Italian bees were bought from Chas. Dadant, in 1876. Mr. Todd was a practical bee-keeper up to the time of his last illness.

Width of Top-Bars.—In the article by Mr. S. T. Pettit, on page 559, in referring to top-bars, he is made to say: "I am of the opinion that the time will come when the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick by $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide," etc. The width should have been $1\frac{1}{2}$, not $\frac{7}{8}$. We regret the error, but are always glad to make correction when our attention is called to any mistakes that may have appeared in these columns.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.

Contributed Articles

Snow-white Comb Honey—Bait-Sections, Etc.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

IT is a pleasure to meet so kindly a foe as Mr. S. T. Pettit, so I have read with no little interest his article on page 518. I am there charged with "making a fad of snowy whiteness," and helping to create a demand for it.

Bless your heart, Mr. Pettit, I did not create the demand—the demand was already there, and all I have done has been to supply it and take my pay for that supply. You think I ought to educate the public that an article of well-ripened comb honey, even if darkened a little, is worth more than the same honey just as it is first sealed. I've done that; I've said it in print, and I've said it a good deal oftener verbally. But after I've said all I can on the subject, the public replies to me, "All you say may be very true; but we buy honey partly for looks; a snow-white section looks the best on the table, and we're willing to pay two cents a pound for the looks; if you don't care to sell us what we want, you're not obliged to."

For after all you have said, the fact remains, as I said on page 439, "To get the top of the market, sections must be snow-white." Now, if people want to buy looks, I don't see anything immoral in selling looks, do you? Isn't the whole comb-honey business largely a matter of looks? Don't you believe that extracted honey can be produced that will be just as good as the comb honey you and I are producing, and that such extracted honey can be sold for two cents a pound less than the comb? Shall you and I say, "Dear public, you must learn what is for your own good; extracted honey properly produced is just as good for you, and you must buy it; we will not be any longer a party to your extravagance, and we'll no longer furnish comb honey." I confess I don't feel any special call to say just that; do you?

POSITION OF BAIT-SECTIONS IN THE SUPER.

Instead of putting bait-sections in the center, you put them "next the super walls." So should I if I had enough of them. But I have only a limited number, and one bait in the center, I feel confident, will do more to start work in the super than eight next the super walls. If no bait is in the super the bees will begin work first in the center, and a center bait will be occupied sooner than a bait elsewhere.

I've no quarrel with you about your arrangement to give room at sides of supers; if mine were so arranged I wouldn't be at special pains to change; but I don't think I estimate as much congestion in my supers as you do. If a bee from the fields should go straight to the uppermost super to unload, the case would be different.

You speak of my practice of "putting new sections on top of sections instead of under them." Pardon me; that's not my practice; it's Hershiser's. He says add always on top; you say always under. I say always under; only when I don't know whether another is needed, but think it possibly may be, then I put an empty super on top as a sort of safety-valve—oftentimes a pretty good plan toward the close of the season, when one doesn't know what day the flow will cease. Such a super will not be touched by the bees unless they are actually crowded into it, and it can then be moved down to the lowest place. The little darkening done to the lower sections by the bees going up through will on the whole do less harm than the gluing and

soiling of sections put below when such sections are not needed.

I wonder if decreasing the room in the hive during the honey-flow by removing sections does increase tendency to swarm. I suppose it must; but I'm after that extra 2 cents a pound, and will have to stand the extra tendency to swarm.

I just wish I could have a chance to fight a whole day with you in person—yes, and you might have that son of yours to help you—I met him in Chicago and rather fell in love with him. I think we'd find that after all we should agree on a good many things. McHenry Co., Ill.



Some Facts About Honey and Bees.

BY J. E. JOHNSON.

DID you ever give much thought to the subject of why the people of to-day are neither as strong nor as healthy as they were in former times? also why so many of the wealthiest men and women are invalids? and why our hospitals and sanitariums are forever crowded with patients, many of whom must undergo dangerous and painful operations, being brought under the influence of powerful anesthetics, such as chloroform, ether, etc., and are too frail to withstand the shock, and die?

It has been said that the world is growing weaker and wiser, but such should not be the case. If we grow wiser, we should use our wisdom to retain health, as that is next in value to the salvation of our immortal soul.

There may be many causes for ill-health. Rich food, and the excessive use of sugar, candy, etc., are the principal agents that undermine our health. When papa goes to town he is reminded by the children not to forget to buy some candy; while at home they think there is nothing so good as cookies, cake, pie, and other nicknacks. And soon they become candidates for the doctor's attention.

A certain amount of sweet is necessary to promote health, but the excessive use of sugar is very injurious, especially to children, because it overtaxes their delicate digestive organs.

The best form of sweet for either old or young is honey, because honey is practically predigested, and is restful to the digestive organs. God created bees to store honey, and for several thousand years honey was the principal diet in the line of sweets, long before a sugar refinery was even thought of. Let us look into the history of honey.

In Genesis, 43d chapter, we find that the sons of Israel took honey with them when they went down into Egypt for corn.

In the 16th chapter of Exodus we find that the manna sent from Heaven to the children of Israel tasted like wafers made with honey. A food prepared by an All-wise Creator for his beloved children was certainly of the very best, and most wholesome.

In olden times bees lived largely in cliffs. Moses sang of honey; see Deuteronomy, 32d chapter, 13th verse.

Honey is also mentioned in the Psalms of David; see the 81st Psalm, 16th verse.

In the 13th verse of the 24th chapter of Proverbs we find these words from Solomon: "My son, eat thou honey because it is good."

In Isaiah, 7th chapter, 15th verse, we find these words: "Butter and honey shall he eat that he may know to refuse the evil and choose the good." In the 29th verse of the 14th chapter of I. Samuel we find that when Jonathan tasted of honey his eyes were enlightened so that Saul and his army were able to overcome the Philistines. And in many other places in the Bible is honey mentioned with favor, and as an emblem of purity and sweetness. In the last

chapter of Luke we find that Christ, the Son of God, partook of honey before the disciples, just before ascending to Heaven. Bees must have been plentiful in those days, as they even took up their abode in the lion that Samson slew, and Samson was fond of honey; and judging by his great strength honey must have agreed with him.

The honey of to-day is just the same as it was in olden times, except that the bee-hive has been improved so that the bees build their combs in a more convenient shape.

A few years ago Prof. Frank Benton went to Palestine to investigate the bee-industry, and as a result of his efforts we have a particular strain of bees known as the Holy Land bees, which are now scattered widely over the United States. The bees always rear their brood at the bottom of the comb, and store their honey above, so that the nurse-bees carry their food down when feeding. So, by placing frames in the lower story of a hive, and sections or little boxes in the story above, the brood is reared below and the honey is stored above in the little boxes, and for that reason the comb honey on the market to-day is so white and nice, no brood having been reared in the comb. The comb in which brood is reared becomes much darker in color.

Foolish stories have been started by reporters who have no knowledge of the habits of honey-bees, that comb honey is made by machinery, but such reports are entirely without foundation. Comb honey can not be made artificially. A one thousand dollar standing reward has long been offered for a single pound of artificial comb honey. No one has been able to claim the reward.

In order to get the bees to build the combs straight and even in the little boxes, a small, thin sheet of beeswax is fastened in the center of the upper part of the box. The bees start their comb on this sheet, and thus the bee-keeper is able to get his bees to build comb in the shape desired.

The liquid honey found upon the market is obtained by shaving the cappings off of combs, and placing them in an extractor. The combs are made to revolve around inside of the extractor so that the honey is thrown from the comb by centrifugal force. The comb can then be placed back in the hive, and be refilled by the bees. More honey can be obtained in this way, as bees consume many pounds of honey in building comb.

The bees gather the nectar from different flowers and blossoms, and by a process known only to the bees and their Creator, the nectar is converted into honey—the most wholesome sweet known to man.

But let us look into this matter from a scientific point of view. Honey is often recommended and prescribed by the physician for colds, coughs, etc. It is also beneficial to patients afflicted with kidney trouble. Dr. Gandy, of Nebraska, says that honey is a sure preventive of that dreaded Bright's disease of the kidneys.

I have found honey to be a good remedy for tonsilitis, by holding honey in the throat so as to keep it in contact with the tonsil.

Of late, scientists have discovered that nearly all diseases are caused by living organisms which belong to the bacterium family. These organisms are so exceedingly small that they can only be seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, and when they find our system favorable to their propagation they take up their abode with us, and thus cause disease. These bacteria are not of animal life, but are little plants, and are often found in the water we drink, and the food we eat, and even in the air we breathe. For instance, the disease consumption is contagious, but only when these germs find our lungs weak or disordered.

Of late it has been found that the acids from raspberries, strawberries, lemons, etc., are very beneficial in preventing disease, because the acid, though not injurious

to the system, does, to a great extent, prevent the propagation of disease-germs. Henri De Parville, a well known bacteriologist says in the *Journal des Debats*, that lemonade will kill the germs of typhoid fever. Citric acid will kill cholera-germs in two minutes. Now, while certain acids kill certain germs, formic acid is one of the best germ-destroyers known to medical science. And strange though it may seem, formic acid is always found in honey, and is one of the natural products of the honey-bee. So honey is not only a predigested sweet, as Nature has provided it should be, but it contains one of the best germ-destroyers known to medical science, and has stood the test of thousands of years. It was recommended in olden times. It was the food of the ancient prophets, and it is the same to-day as it was when God promised his chosen children of Israel a land that flowed with milk and honey.

In my own family we have honey on the table the same as butter, and the children eat all they wish, and do not have such craving for candy as they otherwise would have. We use it in summer in lemonade instead of sugar, and in winter we drink hot water sweetened with honey and flavored with lemon for colds; and I am sure we are much better and healthier for it.

Many say they would eat much more honey if they were sure that it was genuine bees' honey. Let me assure you that there is not, nor has there ever been, any such thing as artificial comb honey. Neither will the bees touch glucose nor store it in their hives. So that any one is safe and sure of getting genuine bees' honey when buying comb honey.

A few years ago liquid honey was largely adulterated by unprincipled dealers, but the pure food laws have driven it out of the market in most States. So ask for pure honey and don't buy syrup said to be as good as honey, and expect to get honey.

All honey does not look alike, nor taste exactly alike. For instance, clover honey is of light color, while when bees work on buckwheat and some other flowers the honey is of a darker color. I am a bee-keeper, and my bees not only furnish our family with honey, but I sell honey to my neighbors and near-by trade; but I have no honey to sell to far-off trade. Buy your honey of your grocer, or any near-by bee-keeper, and I assure you that you will find it far superior to any other sweet known.

Honey should never be stored in a cellar or damp room. If stored in a warm, dry room it will keep indefinitely.

Knox Co., Ill.

Convention Proceedings

**Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the
Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association,
Held at College Station, Tex., July
5 to 8, 1904.**

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

(Continued from page 567.)

"The Present Standing of Foul Brood in Texas" was gone over thoroughly by Louis H. Scholl. He has been in correspondence with bee-men in several of the infected localities where the disease is now prevailing, and he read several letters from these. From what he has been able to glean he gave the following paper:

FOUL BROOD IN TEXAS.

It is hard to tell just exactly what the present standing of foul brood is in this State, but I will relate the following:

The first notice that we received of the disease being in any of the Texas apiaries was from the north central part of the State. From Navarro county we learned that there were several apiaries where this disease had wiped out the bees, and that to the extent of several hundred colonies. In the several counties where the disease raged we may safely say that about 1200 colonies were destroyed by this disease. In some of these parts it seems as if it had now played itself out, as it were. After all of the bees were destroyed, and none left to keep the disease, it naturally disappeared.

In 1902, Mr. Wilmon Newell, then in charge of the apicultural work here, made a trip of inspection to Navarro county, and found several apiaries infected, which he instructed the owners thereof to treat, giving the most rigid instructions as to how the work should be carried out. He advised the burning of the badly infected colonies, and the treatment of the less infected ones. From recent letters I find, however, that the owners of these yards had not succeeded in ridding them of the disease.

As foul brood generally destroys apiaries in less time than it seemed to me it was doing in some of the districts in North Texas, I became a little doubtful as to whether it might be foul brood or perhaps some other disease. So I sent for samples of diseased brood, several of which I have here now. From examination of these it is hard to tell what it really is, but I do know that it is not foul brood. First, there is not the characteristic foul odor. Second, the ropiness of the dead brood is not present at all. Then, the dead brood does not sink down to the bottom of the cells as it does in foul brood. And if you examine the cappings over the dead brood you will not find them sunken and with a small hole in them. Instead, you see them sunken down about half way into the cell. Now it is hard to tell from such small samples that have been in the mails several days just what it is without perhaps a microscopical examination. So what is it that they have up there? I can not say what the present standing of foul brood is in that part of Texas.

Last fall we received many letters from the bee-men of Uvalde county wanting help. They were complaining about the spreading of the disease there, and that something must be done. As we have no funds for doing any of this work, and for defraying the expenses which would be involved in such work, we were, of course, unable to do anything. But after some correspondence it was agreed upon that I go out there and investigate the matter, and also to treat the diseased apiaries, provided the bee-keepers go together and promise to pay my expenses while there, in the way of board and lodging, buggy and horse, and that one man go with me to the infected apiaries.

I went there last year, in the fall, when broomweed was in bloom, and a honey-flow was on that would have made the work just ideal, but after spending two days there, during which time an attempt was made to get the bee-keepers together, I had to return to College without having accomplished anything. And this only because there were a few of the leading bee-keepers who led the others around as they wished, and who said that they did not think that it was necessary to have this expert come out here to attend to the foul brood; and then they thought that it was not so bad, anyway; therefore what is the use of spending any money for this work? Then a motion to adjourn was made by another, and they went home again.

I would like to say, however, that there were about 20 bee-men who really wanted the work done, but after the other

fellows had their say, these did not have the courage to come out with it.

That is the trouble with too many of our bee-keepers, and unless they do wake up to the times and come out, ready to do something when an opportunity offers, they will never accomplish what should be accomplished.

Since then I have received letters from there to the effect that there were several yards infected very badly with the disease; that the owners of them were allowing combs and other things to be exposed to other and healthy apiaries, and that it would spread all over the country out there if something was not done soon. We have heard of one or two yards being fairly rotten with the stuff, that the owner had left them to themselves, and that other bees were exposed to them. But as I did not have occasion to go out to any of these yards, even after I traveled all the way to that place, I can not tell just what the present standing of foul brood is out in the Uvalde country.

Now I will take you down to the Beeville country, where this disease caused such an uproar last winter. I was called there, and now let me tell you something the very opposite from the previous narrative just gone over.

The Beeville bee-keepers went together and had a man come down there. When he came he was taken into their care and all the help was offered him that he would have needed, and that in spite of their being busy as could be. It was in the latter part of March, when bees need one's attention in that country, but these people were going to get rid of the foul brood first, and then attend to their bees, and they did it. I was enabled to destroy all of it that could be found, and we inspected something like 2000 colonies that were suspected. It took a good many days' work, but they did not let me go until it was attended to.

Out of the 2000 colonies inspected there were only 25 that were infected with the disease, and they were promptly burned.

In a lot of 8 hives in one of the yards the infection was traced back to a car of bees that was brought down from Dallas several years ago. The others were in a yard recently brought down from Iowa, and the disease was brought with the bees. At one place where a whole apiary had once been destroyed with foul brood were found 2 remaining colonies that were badly infected. These were placed on a pile of kindling made out of the old hives from which the bees had died before, after having dug out a large place in the ground to prevent any of the melted honey and wax from running out, and the whole thing was set on fire.

We have a foul-brood law, but it is not strong enough to accomplish the desired work. It is weak in some points, and mainly in that it does not give the inspector authority enough in treating the disease. For instance, in the case at Beeville, the burning of the bees could hardly have occurred had not the bee-keepers agreed in a meeting that they would stand behind the inspector and that the bees *be* burned; that the bee-men would settle any dispute that might arise therefrom.

Here is a case where the bee-keepers showed what could be done by uniting, and attending to things that needed their immediate attention. They had their meeting right in the infected yard, resolved to do their part, and they did it. If such action would be taken at all of the localities where the bee-men are troubled with this disease, it would not be long before it would be eradicated.

Besides, the Beeville bee-men have two strong associations in good working order. That is the main reason for their prompt action. "In union there is strength" holds good here. Each of these associations has a committee to look after the matter of the bee-diseases and foul brood. They call it a vigilance committee, and whenever it is

thought necessary, inspections are made of apiaries that are suspected, and a report is made to the State Entomologist, who is authority in foul-brood matters. He then attends to the matter as deemed best.

It will be understood that we have no funds for doing this work, as has already been said. The Legislature left off the necessary appropriation, and there are no other funds to draw from for this work. Of course, the law provides that the costs be collected from the owner of the bees that were treated, but it takes a lot of money to pay for the expense involved in inspecting apiaries before any are treated. For instance, if we take the Beeville inspection trip, and consider it a minute; out of the 2000 colonies inspected there were only 25 that needed treatment. And these were in only two yards. Now, who is to be charged up with the expense of inspecting all the other apiaries that received no treatment? Yet these apiaries had to be inspected, as they were in the same locality, and were suspected.

I have simply mentioned this so that it might be clear to the bee-keepers of the State. The majority did not quite understand the situation, in that they overlooked this matter of the expense involved in the inspecting trips. I now hope that it will be understood by all why it is necessary to have an appropriation for carrying out this work. This appropriation we should work for, and it is the duty of the bee-keepers to see that we get it if we want to get rid of the dreaded foul brood.

I would like to say a few more words about the standing of foul brood at Beeville at the present time, as it is due the bee-keepers of that locality that I do so. As I said before, the disease was all destroyed when I was there, and since then the committees referred to have had the matter in hand to keep close watch over it. The last reports show that a stop was put to foul brood at the time of my inspection, in March, and that there is no danger of it appearing again unless brought there again from the outside. But even this is not very likely ever to be, as the vigilance committees will look carefully to all the bees that are brought there hereafter.

From the above you will be able to draw an idea as to the present standing of foul brood in our State. I will now leave it to the bee-keepers to act in the matter.

LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

Willie Atchley, of Bee county, the foul-brood inspector appointed by the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, was present and confirmed the statements of Mr. Scholl, saying that he had recently been out on an inspecting tour, but found no trace of more foul brood. He thinks that the country down there is now free of the disease, and that their committees would keep a close lookout for any that might appear. Any bees brought there will receive close inspection before being allowed to land. Thus, there will be little danger of any cases breaking out there again.

Mr. W. H. Laws, of the Nueces Valley Bee-Keepers' Association, also confirmed the above. He also said that the foul-brood law is too weak in some respects, and especially in that it did not give the bee-men authority enough when it was best to resort to burning the infected apiaries. He was one of the bee-keepers present when the Beeville foul-broody bees were burned, and stated that as the inspector had not the authority to burn these bees he, with the others, united, and insisted that they be burned, and that the bee-keepers would stand behind the inspector in case any trouble should arise. In this case the burning of the bees was the only way to get rid of the disease without infecting other yards which were near. Besides, the hives were old, full of propolis, and were in such condition that treating by any other method was impossible. Then, the bee-keepers and the committees referred to were too

busy to attend to such work at that time, and there would have been nobody who could have attended to it.

Prof. Sanderson, the State Entomologist, in whose hands the foul-brood law was placed, gave the bee-keepers an address regarding it. He told them of the inefficiency of the law, and that there was no appropriation for doing the work. If no first-class law could be gotten we could not do anything with foul brood. Nothing can be done without a better law, and the necessary appropriation. Of course, the law is good in that it will help much as a stepping-stone in getting something better. He urged the bee-keepers to take this matter up in earnest, appoint a committee to look after it, and that the bee-keepers should pay for the work. This should be taken up at this meeting, as this was the proper time and place to attend to the matter. He also urged that the bee-keepers get up a sum of money from which to draw if expenses should arise. This committee should be at Austin during the meeting of the Legislature, and see to it that the matter is pushed along, and passed. The expenses should be paid by the bee-keepers. Legal advice might be necessary in framing a law of this kind. The persons for this work should be the best from among the members, and those who are well-fitted for carrying out what is to be done.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee of three to be known as a soliciting committee, and that they be instructed to get up subscriptions from the bee-keepers for defraying such expenses. These are F. L. Aten, C. E. Tribe, and Udo Toepperwein, to report later.

F. L. Aten, J. K. Hill, Dr. J. B. Treon, H. H. Hyde, and Prof. E. D. Sanderson, were appointed as the Legislative Committee of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

(Continued next week.)

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Women as Bee-Keepers.

In one respect I think the average woman is a better bee-keeper than the average man. She is neater; she looks after the little things, keeps things picked up better. If she wants to find anything that is not in plain sight she does not stir up every thing in the shop to do it, or, if she does, things are not usually left just where they were dropped, making the shop look as if a cyclone had struck it. There are exceptions, of course, but the average man is a genius in this respect—I don't mean in respect to keeping things picked up, but in stirring things up.

"California Bees and Honey."

In that excellent paper, the National Stockman and Farmer, appears an article of some length, written by Mrs. Mary G. McKay, headed "California Bees and Honey." One is puzzled to decide whether it is written by one who got her knowledge by actual experience in handling the bees or by a professional writer, obtaining her knowledge at second hand. Likely the latter, in which case it is written with unusual accuracy, and in any case it is very readable.

"Sometimes the good wife," she says, "accustoming herself to the habits of the bees, with wise outlook, has added to her pin-money until her bank account has exceeded that of her husband."

A somewhat rosy picture is painted when she says:

"While beekeeping appeals to the leisure-loving and can be depended on as an easy way of making a living, yet to succeed in making the very best out of this industry there must be a thorough understanding of the insects, their ways of working, habits, etc. As an outdoor industry for semi-invalids it offers great inducements; as the manual labor required for months at a time is only to keep the grass and weeds cleared from about the hives to prevent ants, lizards and such enemies of the bee from finding a lurking place."

Even in California, something more than keeping down grass and lizards is required; work, and some of it hard work, must be done. But what is there worth the having that is not more worth while because obtained through hard work?

A wise word is spoken when she says: "A person undertaking bee-culture should prepare himself by a careful study of some treatise on the subject."

As to hiving swarms, we are told that the bee-keeper "lightly shakes the mass of insects near the opening of the new hive, where, finding a taste of fresh honey, they quietly enter." If Mrs. McKay would watch the hiving of a few swarms she would probably find that all the taste of fresh honey, or honey of any kind, that they get upon entering their new abode, is what they carry with them from the old hive.

Regarding the production of honey in the two different forms, comb and extracted, we are told:

"While many beekeepers make a business of extracting their honey my neighbor tells me that in this section more money is made by selling in the comb, as the cost of extractors and the work required in extracting are all saved; but in the case of large colonies in the South extracted honey forms the most marketable product."

"The cost of extractors and the work required in extracting are all saved," which sounds just a little as if the cost and the labor were less in the production of comb honey. If, "in the case of large colonies in the South extracted honey forms the most marketable product," does that mean that the market for comb honey is not so good as that for extracted? And if extracted honey forms the most marketable product, "in the case of large colonies," does that mean that comb honey is better in the case of small colonies? But perhaps she means large apiaries instead of large colonies.

But, as already said, the article is unusually free from error to be written by one not herself a bee-keeper.

A Complexion Lotion.

For a complexion lotion, to soften the skin, wash the face two or three times a week with the following preparation: Glycerin, 5 ounces; lanolin, 5 ounces; clarified honey, 5 ounces; rosewater, 1 ounce; elderflower water, 1 ounce.

Put the glycerin, lanolin and honey in a double boiler. When they are well mixed add the rosewater and elderflower water. Shake well and bottle. When applying to the face use a linen pad or soft cloth.—From Chicago Record-Herald.

Honey and Pecan Sandwiches.

Sarah Windle Landes gives the following recipe for sandwiches, in The Delineator:

Four tablespoonfuls extracted honey, two tablespoonfuls finely chopped pecans. Mix the two ingredients. Split soda biscuits, hot or cold, butter them and fill with the mixture. The biscuit should be baked not over half an inch thick.

See Our Queen Offer for sending one new subscriber to the American Bee Journal. Page 589.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

BOILING FOUL-BROODY HONEY.

Reading N. E. France's directions for boiling foul-broody honey, I felt that a needed caution was left out. Liable to be glutinous and thick, such honey is not like water, easy to get it all boiling hot. Easy to get 97 per cent of it boiling hot, but the other 3 per cent gets on the kettle above water-line, and on the cover, and puffs up into the form of foam, and escapes a long manipulation without being at 212 deg. at all. This won't do. Such honey must be *all* subjected to the killing heat, else never any of it used for feed. Suppose the seeds of a new and specially bad weed were intrusted to you to kill, and you chose to kill them by boiling in water, and you let 3 per cent of them escape in protective scum, and on cool metal plates, and eventually dumped the whole in the barnyard to be scattered in the fields! Page 493.

A COMFORTABLE WORK-TABLE.

Instead of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stuff for a table have your table of 3-inch stuff—and not nearly so high as ordinary tables, well-made, solid, heavy and low. That's just it, Mr. S. E. Miller. Thanks. Ever so much easier to make things on such a table than on an ordinary one—to say nothing about harvest-spidering around on the ground. Page 494.

MANY THINGS REQUIRED IN SUCCESS.

Yes, one point left wrong can easily make the butter poor, but never superior butter without a multitude of things attended to. A similar law affects a great many things and vocations in the world, apiculture included. And still we manage to think that everything is going to boom, once we get that *one new notion* into effect. Page 495.

NO PREPARATION FOR SWARMING.

I can't name hive and date, but I think my bees have sometimes swarmed without the usual preparation when they had not been manipulated for many days previous—only crowded conditions, and very hot day, and took a notion from the swarm spirit abroad in the air. This in reply to editorial question about the matter on page 499.

SWARMING AND AFTERSWARMING.

To the brother who wants it written down rutable for a swarm to emerge one week from the day they have made a failure of swarming and returned to the hive, I will tell how it stands in my memory: In just about *one-half* such cases they will next make a trial a week or more afterward. In something like one-half the cases the next trial will be the next day. I suppose this mainly depends on whether the queen is all right, and in the hive next day or not. If not, they'll wait till a young one comes out, or gets somewhere near ready to come out. Afterswarms have nothing to wait for that they should wait a week; and mostly they try again next day. But for them to omit one day is not rare. A second trial the same day is also common—and there may be three trials the same day. One of the rare—but not so very rare—happenings in a big apiary is for a swarm to emerge and return one or more times each day for quite a number of days in succession. I'm not at all sure about the rationale of this, but off-hand I guess it to be somewhat as follows: A colony in a high state of swarm excitement swarms and

enters the hive of another colony which is not intending to swarm, at least not soon. Both queens get balled and killed, making successful swarming impossible. It's a long time to wait for a young queen, and the excitable find it a relief to their feelings to try the swarming flurry occasionally—and gradually get the more quiet home-bees into the same way of feeling. Usually an intruding swarm preserves its queen, and comes out the next day without the bees intruded upon going with it in any great numbers—and that ends the matter. Presumably the two crowds spend the night making faces at each other.

Going back into the hive is quite common among after-swarms. One would expect (their queens being much better on the wing) that is would be rare. Not ready to prove anything about it, but suspect two cases among them also, perhaps three. In the first case the young queen is abnormally rattle-headed, and after flying around a little while—sometimes a long while—she goes home. The bees are left to follow when their patience fails—often after remaining in cluster quite a long spell—occasionally will even submit to be hived and stay a few minutes. In the second and still more abnormal case they swarm when no queen at all has emerged yet—greatly excited in their minds, and want to try if they can't expedite matters by a swarm rush. Very possibly when there is a queen present with the swarm the bees and not she are sometimes responsible for a return. This would make a third case. Page 499.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Drone-Laying Queen.

1. I have a colony of bees hived June 23 which I am confident was the first swarm from the parent hive this season, and I supposed, of course, that the old queen was with them, but to my surprise I have found that all the brood and brood-combs are drone. Can you explain the cause?

2. Can I kill this drone-laying queen and unite the workers with another weak colony? If so, how? Or, will there be danger of the bees balling the fertile queen of the other colony?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. It is quite often the case that when a queen becomes old the contents of her spermatheca are exhausted, and she then lays drone-eggs in worker-cells; but the change is usually gradual, just a few drones at first, becoming more and more until all are drones.

2. Yes, you can unite in different ways. One way is to kill the bad queen, and two or three days later give a frame with adhering bees to the weak colony, and another frame each day after. But when you have given enough so the weak colony becomes as strong as the other, you need not hesitate to give all the rest at one time.

Supposed Mating of Clipped Queen.

I see you say that it is a physical impossibility for a queen to mate that is clipped. My father-in-law, an honest Christian man, had a case just like that. About June 12 a first swarm came from a colony (he saw it cast the swarm). In due time he saw a second swarm issue from the same hive. The queen would not stay in, so he cut off both wings. I told him later that he had fixed her. But today I examined the condition of the colony, and found a clipped queen laying splendidly. The hive was three-fourths full of worker-comb, with brood in all stages from eggs to hatching bees. To say I was surprised puts it mildly. There was an alighting board

two or three feet square in front of the hive which had been there since they were put in. I can vouch for these facts. He had cut off three-quarters of the wings.

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—I have had several cases of the same kind, excepting that there was no clipped virgin in the case. July 27, this year, I took the queen from No. 111 and put her in a colony fifteen numbers farther on in the row. Eight days later I found plenty of eggs and young brood in No. 111, and was surprised to find a clipped queen present. The likelihood is that a neighboring colony swarmed, and its queen entered No. 111. Is it not possible that the same thing occurred in your case?

Late Brood-Rearing—Bees of Swarm Killed.

1. I notice that late brood-rearing is recommended. How would you encourage it?

2. I have a swarm that issued on June 8, which did fairly well. But on the morning of August 4 I found about half a pint of dead bees on the ground and on the alighting-board. Why did they kill them?

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWERS.—1. With a fall flow of even moderate extent there is no need to do anything to keep up late brood-rearing. Young queens, however, are more reliable than old ones. If the flow stops early, breeding can be kept up by light feeding every other night.

2. It is quite possible that a puny afterswarm from somewhere else tried to enter, and the bees were killed.

Clipping Queens to Lay in Queen-Cells—Excluders Under Section Supers.

On page 535 Mr. Thomas Broderick says that to clip a queen will induce her to lay in queen-cells, and I wish you would give me some light on this subject, as I am clipping a number of my queens, though I never found that this induced them to lay in queen-cells. Are not a great number of the bee-keepers recommending clipping all queens?

2. Do you think that a queen-excluder will do much in preventing the storing of honey in sections? If so, to what extent?

3. Would you advise taking the chances of having some sections filled with brood rather than to use a queen-excluder?

TEXAS.

ANSWERS.—1. I have been clipping all my queens for years and never supposed it made any difference about their laying in queen-cells. I don't see why it should. Perhaps Mr. Broderick will enlighten us on this point.

2. Of course it hinders free passage at least a little, and to that extent is a hindrance to storing; but that hindrance might not amount to one pound in a thousand. Yet it may amount to more.

3. With separators and sections filled with foundation there seems no need for excluders. At least I don't find brood in one section in a thousand.

Perhaps Excited—Uniting Colonies—Shaken Swarm.

1. I had a pint of bees and a queen in a hive. The queen was a virgin, and when she took her wedding-flight the bees swarmed out with her and lit on a cedar-tree near by. Why did they do this?

2. I returned the swarm and gave them about a pint more bees and some brood. Two days later the queen left the hive and returned fertilized. Of this I am sure. Two days later the queen and two-thirds of the bees were gone. Where did they go? Is it possible that they went into some neighboring hive?

3. What is the best method of uniting?

4. What is a shaken swarm?

MAINE.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know; perhaps from mere excitement. It is not at all an uncommon thing.

2. Quite likely; although it is impossible to say.

3. Hard to say. One good way is to make one of the

colonies queenless two or three days before uniting, then put the frames of brood and bees together alternately. Another is to put one hive on top of the other (one of them being queenless) with a sheet of manila paper or two or three thicknesses of newspaper between the two stories, having in the paper a hole large enough for the passage of a single bee at a time.

4. Shake or brush all or nearly all the bees from the combs of a colony, leaving in the hive the bees, queen and frames of empty comb or foundation, and removing the brood to some other place—possibly leaving one frame of brood for two or three days—and you'll have a shaken swarm.

Clover and Trees for Bees—Wintering in an Observatory Hive—Wiring Frames—Requeening.

1. What kind of clover can common bees work on?
2. What kind of trees, other than fruit-trees, can bees work on?
3. Is there anything I can plant that will furnish honey in July and August?
4. Will a queen winter all right in an observatory hive with one frame of bees, if kept in a warm place?
5. Do you put wire or strips in brood-frames if you use only foundation starters, or only when using full sheets of foundation?
6. Will a $3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ section hold one pound of honey if filled with plain separators in the super?
7. Would you requeen a colony of bees if they did not do as well as the others, when the queen is very large and pretty?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. White, alsike, crimson, white sweet clover, yellow sweet clover, sometimes red clover, and perhaps others.

2. Oh my! A whole lot; more than I can tell, and more than I know. A few are linden, locust, poplar, eucalyptus, maple, banana, black mangrove, etc.

3. Try sweet clover, buckwheat, and perhaps phacelia.

4. Possibly, but you will not be likely to have much left in spring.

5. Only with full sheets.

6. Somewhere in that neighborhood, but there's nothing exact about the amount that can be counted on in that or any other section. One colony may put more weight in a section than another; the same colony may make sections heavier one year than another, and even in the same super there may be a decided difference in weight.

7. Yes, handsome is that handsome does.

Sign of Queenlessness—Making Nuclei—Dividing Colonies.

1. Do bees sometimes swarm out, cluster, and on being hived stay and go to work, and yet have no queen? I have one that I hived July 20, which seems to be that way. I examined the colony August 2, and no queen could be found. I found some comb and honey, but no eggs or larvæ.

2. They carry very light loads of pollen. Is this a sign of queenlessness?

3. How late will it do to make nuclei?

4. Can bees be divided without sealed queen-cells?

5. Does a queen in a cell have her head up or down? I saw one in a cell that was not quite out. She looked as though her head was up.

6. What part of the hive is called the super?

7. Where can I get "A B C of Bee Culture?"

NEBRASKA.

ANSWERS.—1. When the queen does not go with the swarm the swarm returns to its old home or unites with some other colony, although sometimes a swarm that has staid hived is found queenless afterward; possibly the queen was lost after being hived.

2. It is to some extent a sign of queenlessness, although not always reliable.

3. You probably mean to have the nuclei built up into

colonies for winter. It depends upon the pasturage, the strength of the nuclei, and the help you give them. Generally it is not safe to make a 2-frame nucleus later than the middle of July, if you expect it to have no further help, although one may be started in September if you give it enough help from other colonies.

4. Yes.

5. The usual way is head down; rarely on her side; never head up unless you put her so.

6. The upper part, in which the surplus honey is stored. "Super" is a Latin word which means "over."

7. You probably mean Doolittle's excellent work on queen-rearing, which can be had at the office of the American Bee Journal for \$1.00, or with the Journal a year, both for \$1.75. The book, "A B C of Bee Culture" is mailed for \$1.20; or with the American Bee Journal a year—both for \$2.00.

Bees Loafing—Perhaps No Forage.

I have a very strong colony of bees in a large box-hive. They have been loafing for three weeks or more. Are they likely to swarm? They cast one very good swarm in the early part of June, but were very weak in the spring. This same colony cast a swarm on August 24 last year, which was the largest swarm of bees I ever saw. It almost filled two Danzenbaker brood-chambers. This left the old colony weak to go into winter quarters. It was a swarm itself in May of last year. The swarm wintered with some fall feeding.

MARYLAND.

ANSWER.—That depends. If they have been loafing as long as three weeks, and there is plenty of room in the hive, perhaps there is nothing for them to do in the fields. If other bees are busy gathering, they may be thinking of swarming, although three weeks is a pretty long think.

Preparation for Swarming—Virgin Queen Perhaps Starved.

1. One of my colonies contained a valuable queen, which I got last year. I went to it a short time ago to get a frame of eggs for a queenless colony, and found nine sealed queen-cells and one young queen. The old queen was gone, and there were no eggs or larvæ. (They had swarmed about three weeks before, and at that time I cut out all cells and returned them with their clipped queen, and found a few eggs in the hive a week later.) I got the queen as a premium from a firm that I consider perfectly reliable. Were they superseding their queen? If so, why?

2. Did they kill her as soon as the queen-cells were started?

3. I caged the young queen, and as fast as I cut out the cells the young queens cut themselves out and I caged seven more. I had several two-story hives with supers above (I ran for comb honey), and I smoked and drove the bees down into the lower hive till I felt pretty certain the queen was below. Then I put the lower hive on a new stand, leaving the other on the old stand, and put a caged queen in each for them to take care of two or three days, when I intended to make sure the old queen was not there, before letting the young one out. While examining them today I found one young queen dead, and the other one nearly so. Did they let them starve? If so, why? I was under the impression they would take care of a virgin for a long time, whether they had a laying queen in the hive or not.

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Hardly superseding; rather swarming. You thwarted them in their attempt to swarm, and they at once began fresh preparation to swarm again.

2. Probably not till the young queen emerged; although the old queen may have been viewed with some disfavor as a continuance of the swarming fever.

3. A very young virgin is hardly considered as a queen by the bees, and would in many cases be allowed to starve. A laying queen would be more likely to be fed than a virgin, even in a queenless colony. You should have provisioned the cage.

FROM MANY FIELDS

Good Season for Honey.

This has been a very good season for this part of the country. I have taken off some beautiful comb honey. I have not extracted any yet, but some of my colonies have three full-depth extracting supers on. I expect to begin extracting about the middle of the month. I sell my comb honey to the stores at 12½ cents a section. There are not bees enough in this part of the State to have any effect on the price of honey.

HANS CHRISTENSEN.

Skagit Co., Wash., Aug. 6.

Crop a Complete Failure.

We are having a famine here among the bees. The honey crop is a complete failure. I have not taken a single pound this year. I have been feeding my bees for some time. If fall honey fails the bees will not live through the winter.

G. D. HAWK.

Sullivan Co., Tenn., Aug. 11.

The "Bidsom" Feeder.

I have recently made five "Boughter—Improved—Danzenbaker—Super—Original—Miller Feeders," which, I think, are just the thing for top feeding; but as that name is too big, I simply use the initial letter of each word, and call it briefly the "B-i-d-s-o-m Feeder," thus giving proper credit to each party whose ideas I have borrowed. It is a combination of the "original Miller feeder" idea, with the Danzenbaker super principle of supporting it over the brood-nest. The regular Danzenbaker super, without frames or fences, is the outer wall of the feeder, and is separate and distinct from the feeder itself. The "original Miller feeder" is made to fit snugly into the super, hanging by Danzenbaker rivets on the regulation supporting cleats of the super; allowing space between the inside of the super and the outside of the feeder for the bees to get to the feed.

By using the regular "end-wedges" of the super, the entire arrangement

Providence QUEENS Prove their Qualities THE HIGHEST.

Now is the time to requeen your colonies for next season's service.

A circular on request.

LAWRENCE C. MILLER,

P.O. Box 1113.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

31A6t

BINGHAM'S PATENT 25 years the best. Send for Circular. Smokers

25A1f

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

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Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.

Prompt Service.

Low Freight Rates.

NEW CATALOG FREE.

WALTER S. POUDLER,

513-515 Massachusetts Avenue, INDIANAPOLIS IND

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STRAWBERRY AND VEGETABLE DEALERS

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQUE, IOWA, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

32A1st

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Bee-Keepers

Don't forget that we are the largest jobbers in the United States of

Root's Bee-Supplies, Johnson Incubators and Brooders, Humphrey's and Mann's Bone Cutters, Poultry Supplies of all kinds, Seeds and Implements. Remember, you get these goods at Factory Prices, and save half the freight. Let us book your order for Golden Italian, Red Clover and Carniolan Queens; listed in our Catalog. Send for Free Illustrated Catalog.

GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

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STANDARD BRED QUEENS.

BUCKEYE STRAIN RED CLOVER.

GOLDEN ITALIANS. CARNIOLANS

By Return Mail. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

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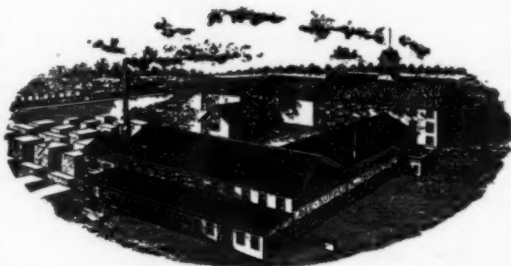
	ONE	SIX	TWELVE
Untested	\$0.75	\$4.00	\$7.50
Select Untested	1.00	5.00	9.00
Tested	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Tested	2.00	10.00	18.00
Select Breeders, each		\$3.00	
Two-frame Nucleus and nice Queen		3.00	

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

No 51 WALNUT ST.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



KRETCHMER MFG. CO.
RED OAK, IOWA.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipment. We want every bee-keeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson Supers, Etc. Write at Once for Catalog.

AGENCIES.

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Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Shugart & Oures,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kan.
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Send for Our 1904 Catalog and Price-List.

OUR HIVES AND SECTIONS Are Perfect in Workmanship and Material.

By sending in your order now, you will SAVE MONEY, and secure prompt shipment.

PAGE & LYON MFG. CO., New London, Wis. U.S.A.

Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers****

is made bee-tight all around, allowing examination or re-filling without disturbing the bees at all. Moreover, it is also a time, space, labor, and money saver, and, with very little modification, can be adapted for use on all kinds of 10-frame, or even 8-frame supers. A half inch cleat nailed on the inside ends of any super will support it, and the other parts of the feeder will fit the super without additional fitting or alteration, provided only that the depth is made to correspond with the depth of the super. The regular hive-cover goes over all, and is both a neat and a necessary protection for the feed and the feeder.

The details for its construction, and the materials required, are as follows:

Two end-pieces, $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 13$ inches; 2 side-pieces, $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 17$; 2 inner side-pieces, $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 16$; 2 top side-pieces, $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 17$; 2 bottom pieces, $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \frac{1}{2} \times 17$, tongued and grooved together; and 4 Danzenbaker rivets.

Before nailing, take the end-pieces, and at the top edge on each side, cut out a rabbit $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, to receive the "top side-pieces;" also drive the rivets 2 inches from the sides, and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of each end-piece, letting the head into the wood (like a screw-head) far enough so that the outer end of the rivet will project at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to rest on the end cleat of the super. Nail the ends, sides and bottoms together; you now have a box 14×17 , outside measure, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ deep at the ends, and 5 deep at the sides. This box must be thoroughly paraffined on the inside, so as to make it perfectly water-tight. The "2 inner-side and top-side pieces" are now nailed together, and fastened into the rabbits prepared to receive them, which will then allow $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch at the bottom of the inner side-pieces for the feed to pass from the body of the feeder into the side chambers for the bees to reach it. Hang this box into the Danzenbaker super, and fill it with

Wanted=Thousands of New Subscribers



A STANDARD-BRED QUEEN-BEE FREE

To Our Regular Paid-in-Advance
Subscribers.

We have arranged with several of the best queen-breeders to supply us with **The Very Best Untested Italian Queens** that they can possibly rear—well worth \$1.00 each. We want every one of our present regular subscribers to have at least one of these Queens. And we propose to make it easy for you to get one or more of them.

In the first place, you must be a regular subscriber to the American Bee Journal, and your own subscription **must be paid in advance**. If it is not already paid up, you can send in the necessary amount to make it so when you order one of these fine Queens.

A Queen Free for Sending One New Subscriber

Send us \$1.00 and the name and address of one **NEW** reader for the American Bee Journal, and we will mail you one of the Queens free as a premium.

Now, go out among your bee-keeping neighbors and friends and invite them to subscribe for the old American Bee Journal. If you want some to show as samples, we will mail you, for the asking, as many copies of the American Bee Journal as you can use.

Should there be no other bee-keepers near you, and you desire one of these fine Queens any way, send us \$1.50 and we will credit your subscription for one year and also mail you a Queen. Of course, it is understood that the amount sent will pay your subscription at least one year in advance of the present time. So, if your subscription is in arrears, be sure to send enough more than the \$1.50 to pay all that is past due.

As the supply of these splendid Queens is limited, we prefer to use all of them as premiums for getting new subscribers. But if any one wishes to purchase them aside from the Bee Journal subscription, the prices are as follows: One Queen, 75c.; 3 Queens, \$2.10; 6 Queens for \$4.00.

We expect to be able to fill orders by return mail, or almost as promptly as that, so there will be no great delay at any rate.

Now for the new subscribers that you will send us—and then the Queens that we will send you!

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

QUEENS Either 3 or 5 banded — ITALIANS —

Warranted Queens, \$1.00 each;
4 or more at the rate of \$9.00 per doz.

Quality, purity of mating, safe arrival
and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed.
No disease. Your patronage
solicited.

CHAS. M. DARROW,
Route No. 1, Milo, Mo.

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**FENCE! STRONGEST
MADE.** Bull
Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale
Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 89 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.
38E26t Please mention the Bee Journal

HENRY ALLEY

will be ready to ship

Fine Adel Queens!

By Return Mail on July 20.

S. F. Sampson, of Ronceverte, W. Va., says:
"Your queens are good, and I can depend on them every time."

Robt. Forbes, East Milton, Mass.: "Your Adel bees are away ahead of anything else I have."

Extra Tested Breeding Queens and my new book on "Queen-Rearing," \$1.50. Catalog and a small booklet on queen-rearing sent free.

WENHAM, MASS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

ITALIAN QUEENS!

Either Golden or Honey-Queens After July 1.

Our GOLDENS will come up with any other Golden strain. Our HONEY-QUEENS are what some breeders call "Red Clover Queens."

	1	6	12
Untested.....	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.00
Tested.....	1.25	7.00	13.00
Breeders.....	5.00	.....	.....
2 frame Nuclei (no queen)...	2.00	11.00	22.00

When Queens are wanted with Nuclei add price of any Queen wanted. We guarantee safe arrival of all Queens and Nuclei. Our Breeders may be returned after 30 days if satisfaction is not given. Cash must come with all orders. Orders are booked and filled in rotation.

Mr. Gus. Picaman, of Litchfield, Ill., in a letter of Aug. 3, 1903, says: "Send me two untested honey-queens. The one I bought of you two years ago is all right. There are no better."

Mr. Frank D. Gunderson, of Oconomowoc, Wis., says in a letter dated August 1, 1903: "I like your queens the best of any that I have ever had." This man placed an order last August for 24 Nuclei to be delivered this spring. Address all orders to

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.

This ad. will appear every other number 16Etf Please mention the Bee Journal.

IT PAYS

to order your

Bee-Supplies & Winter-Cases

NOW, while we can serve you PROMPTLY, and get them at BOTTOM PRICES.

R. H. SCHMIDT CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
27A26t Please mention the Bee Journal

Italian Queens That are HUSTLERS.

My crop last season was about 40,000 pounds of honey (nearly half comb) from 210 colonies, spring count, and increased to 280 colonies, which shows my bees are hustlers. Queens from this stock by prompt mail: Untested, 75c each; Tested, \$1.00.

33A3t N. STAININGER, Tipton, Iowa.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

500 Colonies

of Bees for sale, or exchange, for good securities. Abundant alfalfa range; no failures. Reason for selling, ill-health. Address,
DR. GEO. D. MITCHELL & CO., OGDEN, UTAH.
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10 CENTS A YEAR.

The Dixie Home

MAGAZINE, largest, brightest and finest ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY. It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. 20c a year, postpaid, anywhere in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Six years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c; 12 for \$1. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day. THE DIXIE HOME,
24A48t No. 75, Birmingham, Alabama.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN. Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH.
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BEE-KEEPERS!

We manufacture SECTIONS, NO-D RIP SHIPPING-CASES, and are dealers in

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Write for low prices and catalog.

AUG. LOTZ & SON,
24A17t CADOTT, WIS.

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sugar-water; and you have a *sine qua non* "Bidsom feeder," in which the bees can get at the feed, but not at you while looking after their feeding.

And this home-made "Bidsom feeder" makes humble bow to the bee-keeping public, while making its "bids" for bee-keepers' favor everywhere. JAMES GRANT BOUGHTER.

Carbon Co., Pa.

Very Dry Summer.

It has been very dry here this summer, so there will not be much surplus honey this year. Most of the bees were killed off last winter. IRA L. HYDE.
Washtenaw Co., Mich., Aug. 14.

Too Cold for Fruit-Bloom.

I have been keeping bees three years, and have 14 colonies. It was so cold last spring that we lost the fruit-bloom. The bees are doing very well now. I am 58 years old, and like to work with bees.

I have been taking the American Bee Journal ever since a year ago last May, and have every copy since then. M. M. BUCKANAN.

Jackson Co., N. C., Aug. 5.

A Good Queen—Introducing.

I wish to give a report of an Italian premium queen that I received from the American Bee Journal office three summers ago. She was successfully introduced in a colony of fierce hybrids, where she did some fine work and wintered well. The following spring (1903) I had the colony transferred to a Danzenbaker hive. The bees were beautifully marked, very gentle, and such fine workers that I used her for my breeding queen. Although I was continually robbing her of brood, her colony stored more honey than any other in the yard. During the summer a terrible epidemic of foul brood swept through here, and her colony was one of the four in my yard that did not get the disease. I have stamped the disease out of my yard.

This spring the bees were very weak on account of dysentery, caused by long confinement during the winter. I packed her up good and warm, and she was bringing her colony up nicely when the first swarm came out, on June 6. I caged my breeder, filled her hive with drawn comb, and turned the swarm into the hive. I then introduced my caged queen into the hive where the swarm came out. She has now a powerful colony of bees that are doing extra-good work at storing honey.

The daughters of my breeder are very fine workers.

Here is a short cut for introducing queens instantaneously. I believe it surpasses Dr. C. C. Miller's drowning method: ☐ ☐

Open the hive, remove the old queen, catch hold of the new one and daub her all over with honey, and drop her in between two frames of brood so that she can not fall to the bottom, and the work is done. I have used this method for some time, and have never lost a queen.

If I have an extra-choice queen, and feel like being more careful, if there is not a good honey-flow on, I drive the bees back a little with smoke, then sprinkle them with sugar-water (diluted

TENNESSEE QUEENS



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select Long-Tongue (Moore's), and Select Golden, bred 3/4 miles apart, and mated to Select Drones. No impure bees within 3 miles, and but few within 5 miles. No disease; 31 years' experience. All mated queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Price before July 1st. After July 1st.

	1	6	12	1	6	12
Untested.....	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$.60	\$3.25	\$6.00
Select.....	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00
Tested.....	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00
Select Tested..	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Breeders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3.00 each

Send for Circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

VIRGINIA QUEENS.

Italian Queens secured by a cross and years of careful selection from Red Clover Queens and Superior Stock obtained of W. Z. Hutchinson. I can furnish large, vigorous Untested Queens at 75 cents; after June 15, 60c. Tested Queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c. Write for discount on large orders.

CHAS. KOEPPEN,

22A1f FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



LICE SAP LIFE

That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too. Let

Lambert's Death to Lice

take care of the vermin and you will be more busy taking care of the profits. Makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz. \$1.00 by express. "Pocket Book Pointers" free. D. J. Lambert, Box 797, Apponaug, R. I.

Take Notice

That the New Century Queen-Rearing Co. will have 1000 Queens ready for the mail by April 20. Tested, \$1.00; Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6.00. Prices on larger quantities and Nuclei given on application. "Prompt service; fair treatment" is our motto. Address,

John W. Pharr, Prop., Berclair, Tex.

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ITALIAN QUEENS, BEES AND NUCLEI.



Choice home-bred and Select Imported Stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.

One Untested Queen.....	\$.65
" Tested Queen.....	.90
" Selected.....	1.10
" Breeder.....	1.65
" Comb Nucleus (no Queen).....	1.00

All grades ready now. Safe arrival guaranteed.

For prices on quantities and description of each grade of Queens, send for free Price-List.

J. L. STRONG,
204 East Logan Street, CLARINDA, IOWA.

\$10,000 WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED OUR TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLY MANUFACTURING PLANT

—and are ready to do business. Write us for leaflet showing our special Hives and prices. It is the greatest bargain you ever saw.

Mondeng Mfg. Company,

147 Cedar Lake Road,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

FOR SALE.

35 Colonies Bees in Langstroth Hives. Address,
34A1t ROBT. J. COLBURN,
6827 UNION AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

honey is as good) till they are entirely subdued, then daub the queen and drop her in. Please try this, Dr. Miller, and report.

The theory of the instantaneous introduction is this: Daubing the queen with honey removes all foreign scent. The bees may take her for an intruder, but when they pitch on her perhaps to ball her, they get into the honey and begin at once to clean her up. May be it arouses their sympathy, if they have any, and by the time she is slicked up all signs of hostility cease.

FRANKLIN G. FOX.

Bucks Co., Pa., July 29.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

National at St. Louis.—The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1904 will be held in September, at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 27 and 28 will be devoted to Association work and its interests. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present on these days.

Sept. 29, National Day.

Sept. 30, Inspectors' Day. Twenty bee-inspectors from all over the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss "The Diseases of Bees," etc.

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the Convention Hall, a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each State and Country will have a shelf attached to the map with a one-pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

GEO. W. BRODBECK, Sec.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Missouri.—The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Sept. 26, in St. Louis, in the same hall to be used by the National Bee-

Keepers' Association. Further particulars later. Arrangements are being made for our accommodation by C. P. Dadant, in connection with the National Association.

Wakenda, Mo.

W. T. CARY, Sec.

Wanted.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Court House at Galesburg, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20. All who are interested in bees are cordially invited to attend. The convention will begin at 9 o'clock a.m., and last all day.

E. D. WOODS, Sec.

J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.

WANTED!

Comb and Extracted

HONEY

On Commission.

Boston pays good prices for a fancy article.

F. H. FARMER,

182 Friend St., BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED

Fancy Comb Honey from White Clover,

in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for SPOT CASH, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired.

C. M. SCOTT & CO.

1004 E. WASH. ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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DITTMER'S FOUNDATION

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,

Has an established reputation, because made by a process that produces the **Cleanest and Purest, Richest in Color and Odor, Most Transparent and Toughest**—in fact, the best and most beautiful Foundation made. If you have never seen it, don't fail to send for samples. Working wax into Foundation for Cash a specialty. Beeswax always wanted at highest price. A full line of **SUPPLIES**, retail and wholesale. Catalog and prices with samples free on application.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents in Canada for Dittmer's Foundation.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.



Marshfield Manufacturing Co.

Our specialty is making **SECTIONS**, and they are the best in the market. Wisconsin Basswood is the right kind for them. We have a full line of **BEE-SUPPLIES**. Write for **FREE** Illustrated Catalog and Price-List.

THE MARSHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., Marshfield, Wis.

WANTED--HONEY

EXTRACTED AND COMB.

Mail sample and state price expected delivered Cincinnati.

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail
Golden Italians, Red Clovers, Carniolans,

One, 75 cents.

Price for Untested:

Six, \$4.00.

Twelve, \$7.50.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

C. H. W. WEBER,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office and Salesrooms—2146-48 Central Ave.
Warehouses—Freeman and Central Aves.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Some new honey is on sale; No. 1 to fancy white comb brings 12@13c; so far the demand is of a slow nature. Extracted, good supply, and white grades sell at 6@7c; amber, 5@6c, according to kind, quality, flavor and package. Beeswax, 28c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—The tone of the comb honey of this year's stock is becoming stiffer, producers claiming it to be not so plentiful and therefore ask higher prices. I quote fancy white comb honey from 15@15½c.

Extracted is showing no change. Amber, in barrels, 5¼@5½c; in cans, ¼c higher; water-white alfalfa in cans, 6½c; fancy white clover, in barrels, 6¼@8c. Beeswax more plentiful, brings 28c per pound.

C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—We are approaching the demand for new crop honey. There have been no receipts thus far to speak of—not enough to establish as yet. We could sell a limited amount of light comb at 15@16c. Old crop is well cleared out of this market, and we look for a good trade in honey this season.

Extracted, demand light; some small lots arriving; holding at 7c for white, and 6c for dark. Beeswax quiet at 28@30c

H. R. WRIGHT.

Boston, July 8.—Our market on honey, both comb and extracted is practically in a slumbering condition, as there is really no call whatever.

Prices remain as before quoted, but are really only nominal.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The supply of honey at the present time is limited, with but moderate demand. New honey is beginning to arrive. We quote our market to-day as follows: Amber extracted in barrels and cans, 5¼@6½c; white clover, 6¼@8c. Comb honey (demand limited), 13@14c for fancy and No. 1. Beeswax, 29c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—The supply of honey is increasing. The demand is improving. The market here to-day is \$2.75, but we look for it to go higher next month on account of the short crop of honey this season in this section. Extracted slow, 5¼@6¼c. Beeswax good demand, 30c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Some comb honey has been arriving in this market the last week, but hardly enough to fix the market price. Everything depends on the crop, which is still uncertain. Some few sales made of fancy comb at 16@17c; No. 1, 14@15c. Extracted honey arriving freely and selling at 7@8c for fancy white and 6@7c for light amber. Beeswax, 29c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12¼@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5¼@6c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4@4½c; dark amber, 3¼@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 28@30c; dark, 26@27½c.

Market is quiet, and for other than choice to select is not favorable to the selling interest. There is not much water-white honey offering, but considerable of amber grades, and scarcely any inquiry for ordinary qualities.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult

R. A. BURNETT & CO.,

199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED—COMB HONEY, WHOLESALE.

Will buy your crop outright, cash at your depot anywhere in the U. S., if price and quality are right. We have salesmen in nearly every market in U. S., but buy only through Thos. J. Stanley, Manzanola, Colo., our honeyman who spends the season in the West superintending our apiaries and looking after Western car-lots of honey. Address us there direct, stating what your honey is gathered from, what grade, the average weight of section, how packed, color, etc.; quantity, when you can deliver, and lowest cash price per pound properly crated and delivered to your depot. Would like to know about what the freight rate to your nearest city. We believe that our purchases are larger than any other firm or association. Yours for business, **THOS. J. STANLEY & SON,** 29Atf MANZANOLA, Otero Co., COLO. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**PERFECT GOODS!
LOW PRICES!**

A Customer Once, a Customer Always.
We manufacture

BEE-SUPPLIES
OF ALL KINDS.

(Been at it over 20 years.)

It is always **BEST** to buy of the makers.
New Illustrated Catalog Free.

For nearly 14 years we have published

The American Bee-Keeper
(Monthly, 50c a year.)

The best magazine for beginners, edited by one
of the most experienced bee-keepers in
America. Sample copy free.

Address,

The **W. T. FALCONER MFG. COMPANY**
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. Gerrish, Epping, N. H., carries a full
line of our goods at Catalog prices. Order of
him and save the freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place,
NEW YORK**
Manufactures and carries in stock every
article a bee-keeper uses. **BEEES AND
QUEENS IN SEASON.**
Apiaries—Glen Cove, L.I. Catalog free.

ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies Galore.

Catalog Free.

A No. 1 Smoker by mail, \$1.

Bees, Honey and Beeswax bought and sold
for cash.

LEAHY MFG. CO.,
1 ALTA SITA, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Goods in Season.

Honey-Packages of all kinds for marketing
and shipping Honey. Fancy "no-drip" Ship-
ping-Cases with glass in front and paper trays
for holding-drip; square flint-glass Honey-Jars
with patent spring-top fasteners and glass stop-
pers; regular Mason Fruit-Jars nicely packed
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